Ontario

Ontario Exports by Countries and Commodities

1975

Ministry of Industry and Tourism
Division of Trade
Trade Research Branch
Province of Ontario
Queen's Park
Toronto, Canada
Claude Bennett, Minister
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Ontario

Ministry of
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Dear Sir/Madam,

The present edition of Ontario Exports by Countries and Commodities contains an analysis of Ontario's exports and general indication of export trends. In addition, we are making available detailed statistical information to the Ontario business community on request. To facilitate such requests, we are attaching samples of available information on Ontario exports by Countries and Commodities for your information.

If you wish similar market information for your products, or you are interested in the general flow of Ontario exports to specific countries, please send your request to the Trade Research Branch, Division of Trade, at the above address.

Yours very truly,

James Wessinger

Jim Wessinger
Director
Trade Research Branch
/cc

attached

P	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	UNIT OF QUANTITY	LADEN IN ONTARIO QUANTITY	LADEN IN ONTARIO VALUE	BALANCE OF CANADA QUANTITY	BALANCE OF CANADA VALUE	ONTARIO % OF CANADA
1	001 UNITED KINGDOM						
	78322 OVERCOATS & TOPCOATS N E S	NO			4,816	82,944	0.00
	78325 DRESSES & JUMPERS, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO	60	368	3,999	31,028	1.17
	78335 PANTS AND BREECHES, MEN'S & BOYS'	NO	14	293	4,914	22,328	1.30
	78337 RAINCOATS	NO			180	1,200	0.00
	78343 SHIRTS, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO			456	3,494	0.00
	78349 SKIRTS, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO	363	3,230	931	11,086	22.56
	78359 PANTS AND SLACKS, WOMENS AND GIRLS	NO	11	207	180	2,070	9.09
	78361 SUITS, FINE SLACK SPORT MEN EXC KNT	NO	30	1,089	480	28,462	3.69
	78397 OUTERWEAR CHILD INFANT EXC KNIT NES	NO	2,610	13,639	9,366	73,405	15.67
	78399 OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO	8,506	78,101	3,703	36,000	68.45
	78465 SUITS AND DRESSES, KNITTED	NO			12	271	0.00
	78479 SWEATERS AND CARDIGANS, KNITTED	NO			7,269	116,915	0.00
	78495 OUTERWEAR, WOMEN & GIRL KNITTED NES	NO			280	2,765	0.00
	78497 OUTERWEAR CHILD INFANT KNITTED NES	NO			295	1,629	0.00
	78499 OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NO	30	247	2,703	18,767	1.30
	78559 HOSIERY N E S	DZ PR			620	11,057	0.00
	78649 HEADWEAR	DOZ	444	2,715	697	3,134	46.42
	78680 GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER	DZ PR			4,053	96,804	0.00
	78684 GLOVES & MITTENS RUBBER OR PLASTIC	DZ PR	6,174	57,155	56,735	611,656	8.55
	78699 GLOVES AND MITTENS N E S	DZ PR	250	5,360	20,291	178,757	2.91
	78803 FUR GOODS, APPAREL, MINK			59,330		2,014,518	2.86
	78809 FUR GOODS, APPAREL N E S			110,100		1,783,553	5.81
	78874 SPEC. INDUS CLOTHING, RUBBER, PLAST			49,564		76,102	39.44
	78899 MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S			48,320		26,412	64.66
	78922 BRASSIERES AND BANDEAUX-BRAS	NO	1,073	3,805	156	566	87.05
	78952 WOMEN'S HANDBAGS AND PURSES	NO			5,319	37,772	0.00
	78999 APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S			199,884		105,709	65.41
	79102 BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE	PAIR			13,729	65,303	0.00
	79152 BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & CHILD LAST-MADE	PAIR	6,068	49,910	4,530	32,696	60.42
	79390 SLIPPERS AND HOUSE FOOTWEAR	PAIR			24,753	67,582	0.00
	79490 RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR	PAIR	41,495	278,348	18,097	192,954	59.06
	79890 SPEC PURPOSE FOOTWEAR, FOOTWEAR NES	PAIR			4,715	29,496	0.00
	80059 PERFUMES, TOILET PREP AND COSMETICS			29,475		5,262	84.85
	80069 SOAP AND DETERGENTS			4,374			100.00
	80099 CLEANING, POLISHING PREP HHOLD CHEM			116,784		26,684	81.40
	81007 JEWELLERY, JEWELLERS FINDINGS, GOLD			881,893		29,082	96.81
	81029 JEWELLERY AND COSTUME JEWELLERY NES			1,601,212		166,907	90.56
	81049 SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S			105,539		11,143	90.45
	82019 WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS & PTS NES	NO		49,503	4,765	259,771	16.01
	82029 CLOCKS, CLOCK MOVEMENTS & PARTS NES	NO		2,982			100.00
	83229 SKATES, ICE	PAIR	1,768	29,143	470	3,609	88.98
	83282 ICE HOCKEY EQUIPMENT			8,762			100.00
	83283 FISHING ROD TACKLE & PT NES SPORTMN			24,224		9,244	72.38
	83299 SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			627,948		104,598	85.72
	83709 GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S			28,451		83,288	25.46
	83710 DOLLS, DOLLS' CLOTHING AND PARTS			10,975			100.00
	83799 TOYS, CHILDRENS VEHICLES & PTS NES			2,549,391		130,093	95.14
	84460 CARPETS IN ROLLS	SQ YD	18,911	125,159	1,890	13,337	90.37
	84475 RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS, TEXTILE			2,385			100.00
	84499 CARPETS, MATS & FLOOR COVERINGS NES			16,411		17,490	48.41
	84630 BEDSPREADS COMFORTERS QUILT BLANKET			9,450		264	97.28
	84690 BEDDING N E S			8,352			100.00

P	COMMODITY	COUNTRY	UNIT OF QUANTITY	LADEN IN ONTARIO QUANTITY	LADEN IN ONTARIO VALUE	BALANCE OF CANADA QUANTITY	BALANCE OF CANADA VALUE	ONTARIO % OF CANADA
1	52129 EXCAVATOR-TYPE CRANES SHOVELS POWER		NO					
		001 UNITED KINGDOM			1,285		946	57.60
		044 BELGIUM-LUXEMB					110,803	0.00
		053 FINLAND					11,893	0.00
		054 FRANCE			3,066		1,093	73.72
		055 GERMANY WEST			6,329			100.00
		067 ITALY			4,961		9,771	33.67
		288 YUGOSLAVIA					31,688	0.00
		419 SOUTH AFRICA					743	0.00
		423 SIERRA LEONE					16,563	0.00
		425 TANZANIA					542	0.00
		446 ANGOLA					21,857	0.00
		449 ZAIRE					153,791	0.00
		455 DAHOMEY				1	31,620	0.00
		462 FR. AFRICA NES					20,221	0.00
		468 LIBERIA					42,894	0.00
		527 PAKISTAN					2,507	0.00
		556 INDONESIA			3,320			100.00
		559 JAPAN			27,100		570	97.94
		614 AUSTRALIA		1	26,588		8,863	75.00
		752 BRAZIL					5,010	0.00
		755 CHILE					4,244	0.00
		774 PERU		1	288,588	1	250,053	53.58
		785 VENEZUELA				1	69,724	0.00
		855 DOMINICAN REP.			1,446			100.00
		874 MEXICO					494	0.00
		933 GREENLAND					19,444	0.00
		936 ST PIERRE-MIQ.					1,500	0.00
		990 UNITED STATES		13	1,274,005	13	1,641,791	43.69
				15	1,636,688	16	2,458,625	39.96*
	52133 BULLDOZING & SIMILAR EQUIP. & PARTS		NO					
		043 AUSTRIA					1,105	0.00
		416 MALAWI			63,000			100.00
		654 FRENCH OCEANIA		2	1,774			100.00
		774 PERU		3	303,288			100.00
		867 HAITI			3,409			100.00
		936 ST PIERRE-MIQ.					1,653	0.00
		990 UNITED STATES		118	428,755	103	579,259	42.53
				123	800,226	103	582,017	57.89*
	52139 EXCAVATING DREDGING MACHY & PTS NES							
		001 UNITED KINGDOM			9,773		24,170	28.79
		017 IRELAND			105,953		19,428	84.50
		044 BELGIUM-LUXEMB					36,290	0.00
		053 FINLAND			48,709			100.00
		054 FRANCE			4,460		1,901,106	0.23
		055 GERMANY WEST			2,404			100.00
		059 GREECE			45,740		1,070	97.71
		067 ITALY			67,377		10,707	86.29
		073 NETHERLANDS			5,399		28,449	15.95

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INTRODUCTION

The international economy experienced a severe recession for most of 1975. The output of the industrialized nations comprising the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) stagnated during 1974 and declined sharply at an overall annual rate of 5 per cent during the first half of last year. The decline was arrested by mid-year, and with the United States in the lead, the prospects of a strong recovery seem well-assured.

A direct result of the world-wide recession was a fall of 6 per cent in the volume of international trade last year. The balance of payments impact was not uniform, however. The imports of the OECD countries in particular declined faster than their exports, with the result that their combined current account deficits of $27 billion in 1974 turned into a $6 billion in surplus in 1975. This improvement in the overall balance was realized in part at the expense of the oil-exporting states, whose current account surplus fell from $62 billion to $24 billion. However, the reduced demand for primary commodities on the part of developed countries also had an adverse balance of payments impact for many of the non-oil producing developing countries. Not only did their volume of exports decline, but, more significantly, the terms of trade shifted against them, with the result that their combined current account deficit increased by $10 billion to around $36 billion.

The severe economic difficulties of many of the developing countries have led to intensified discussions concerning the evolution of a new international economic order, the main thrust of which is the need for changes in international economic relations in order to reduce the disparities between rich and poor nations.

Because Canada depends heavily upon exports for its economic prosperity, it was inevitably affected by the severe recessionary conditions in most industrialized nations. During 1975, the value of Canadian exports amounted to $32.9 billion, an increase of 2.5 per cent over 1974. However, taking into account an estimated 10.5 per cent rise in export prices last year, in real terms, Canadian exports actually declined 8 per cent during the period. The effects of such a decline were felt throughout the economy.

Unlike most other developed countries, which experienced stagnating import demand and resultant improvements in their current account positions in 1975, Canada's combination of sagging export markets and steady import demand resulted in her first merchandise trade deficit in fifteen years. Half the deterioration was in trade in petroleum, where the value of imports rose because of higher prices and strong domestic demand while export earnings fell following the imposition of export quotas on oil to the U.S.A. In addition, the deficit in trade in manufactured goods increased by over $1 billion and reached a 1975 total of $10 billion.

The recession in Canada has served as a reminder of how difficult it is for this country to avoid the impact of economic fluctuations among our major trading partners. However, while economic policy stimuli, whether fiscal or monetary, cannot support the Canadian economy at a high level of activity in the face of recession abroad, recent experience does suggest that they can help to alleviate the effects of some of the international influences. While the real gross national product of the U.S. declined by 1.8 per cent in 1974 and by a further 2 per cent last year, Canada achieved a real growth of 2.8 per cent in 1974, and successfully staved off any decline in 1975.

These differences in performance were largely due to major variations in economic policy in the two countries, with Canada placing a greater importance on maintaining demand, while the U.S. authorities focussed their efforts on curtailing inflation. As one would expect, these policy differences resulted not only in differences in real growth, but also in divergent trends with regard to prices and costs, areas in which the recent Canadian record has been relatively less favourable.

Increasingly concerned about inflationary trends and wage settlements running considerably higher than in the U.S., the Canadian Government implemented in October 1975, a complex system of regulations and guidelines relating to prices, incomes, and profits. To supplement

efforts to control the private sector, the federal and provincial governments also instituted more restrictive fiscal and monetary policies for 1976. Particular emphasis was placed on reducing the growth of government spending to allow for a transfer of resources from the public to the private sector.

Beginning in the third quarter of 1975, Canada's economy emerged from the recession. The recovery to date has been relatively weak with sluggish production in the manufacturing sector and a large trade deficit exerting considerable drag on the economic upswing. However, Canada's international trade performance in 1976 and 1977 is expected to provide a positive impact on economic growth.

The consensus forecast for Canadian economic growth this year and next is for a gradual export-led recovery. A strong upsurge in the United States economy is underway, accompanied by accelerating growth in Western Europe and Japan. In 1976, the Canadian economy is projected to register a 5 per cent real growth compared to 6 per cent in the United States, 7 per cent in Japan and close to 4 per cent in the countries of the European Economic Community as a whole.

Initial recovery of the Ontario economy was primarily based on the strong surge in the automobile market, combined with increased housing starts and improved consumer confidence during the second half of last year. However, exports remained weak throughout 1975, amounting to $12.5 billion, only a 0.6 per cent increase over the level of 1974. If an allowance is made for price increases, provincial exports actually declined by 7.4 per cent between 1974 and 1975. Most of the decrease occurred in the fabricated and crude materials categories, reflecting a softening of international demand, especially that of the U.S. for mineral ores, concentrates, metals and alloys, paper for printing and wood pulp.

CANADIAN AND ONTARIO EXPORTS—1974-1975

$'000

Section	Canada		Ontario		Ontario as a % of Canada	
All Countries	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Live Animals	90,918	86,757	35,121	23,879	38.6	27.5
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	3,773,757	4,026,760	630,932	645,939	16.7	16.0
Crude materials, inedible	7,783,355	7,965,403	1,070,777	954,149	13.8	11.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	10,815,719	9,994,338	3,059,331	2,754,909	28.3	27.6
End products, inedible	9,502,708	10,702,707	7,564,647	8,064,916	79.6	75.4
Special transactions—trade	85,663	81,436	26,413	28,539	30.8	35.0
TOTAL	32,052,121	32,857,401	12,387,221	12,472,331	38.6	37.9

Source: Statistics Canada

The weakness of the Ontario export sector last year was mirrored in the decrease of exports as a proportion of the gross provincial product, from 31 per cent in 1974 to 29 per cent in 1975, and in a slight decline in the share of Ontario exports as a percentage of Canadian exports.

Ontario's economy is expected to achieve a real growth rate of over 5 per cent this year, somewhat similar to the performance of the national economy as a whole. Further, unlike 1975, when the external sector adversely affected overall economic growth, total provincial exports may rise by more than 15 per cent in value terms this year, compared to no growth last year. While the automotive sector will lead the way, with an expected 15 to 20 per cent increase in unit car sales to the U.S., exports of metals and forest based products will also strengthen gradually as the U.S., Western European and Japanese economies expand.

Nonetheless, despite these indications of improvement, some negative forces remain, most notably the high value of the Canadian dollar and the relative rise in production costs vis à vis the U.S. The challenge that faces Ontario is to improve its competitive position and enhance the potential for the export-led recovery already underway.

SUMMARY CHARTS

Chart A

Ontario and Canadian Exports 1971-1975

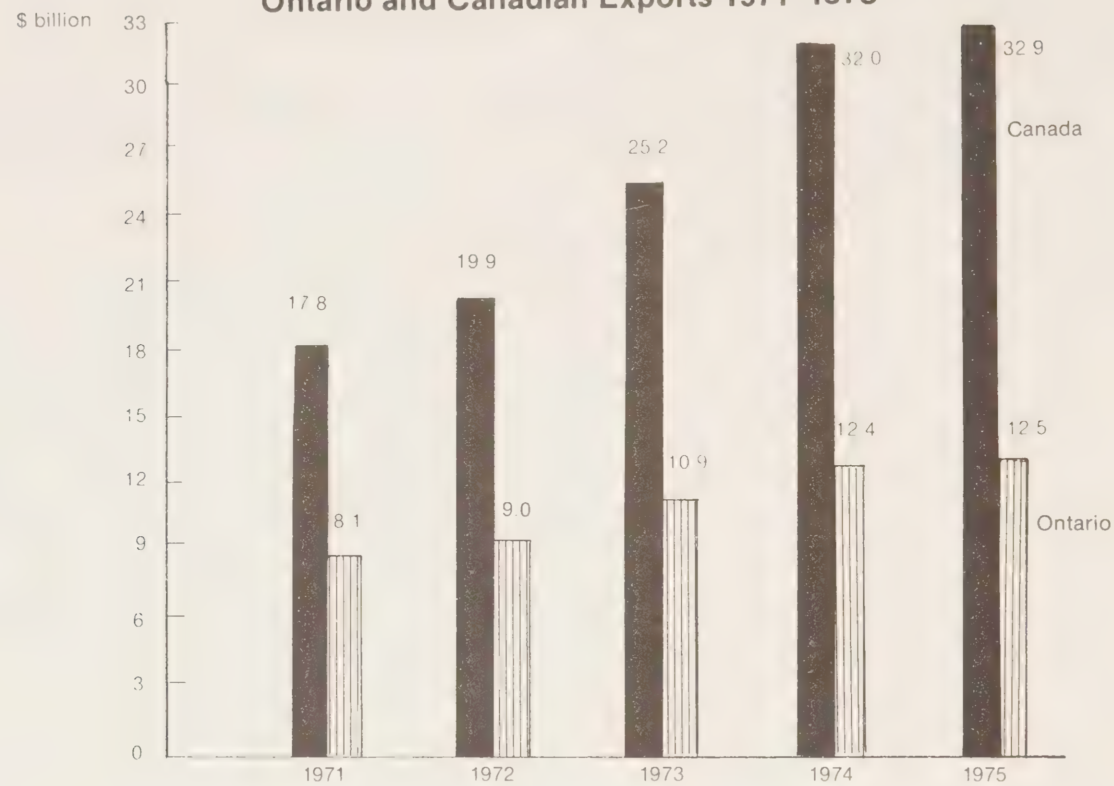


Chart B

Total Ontario Exports 1971-1975 in Current and Constant Dollar Values

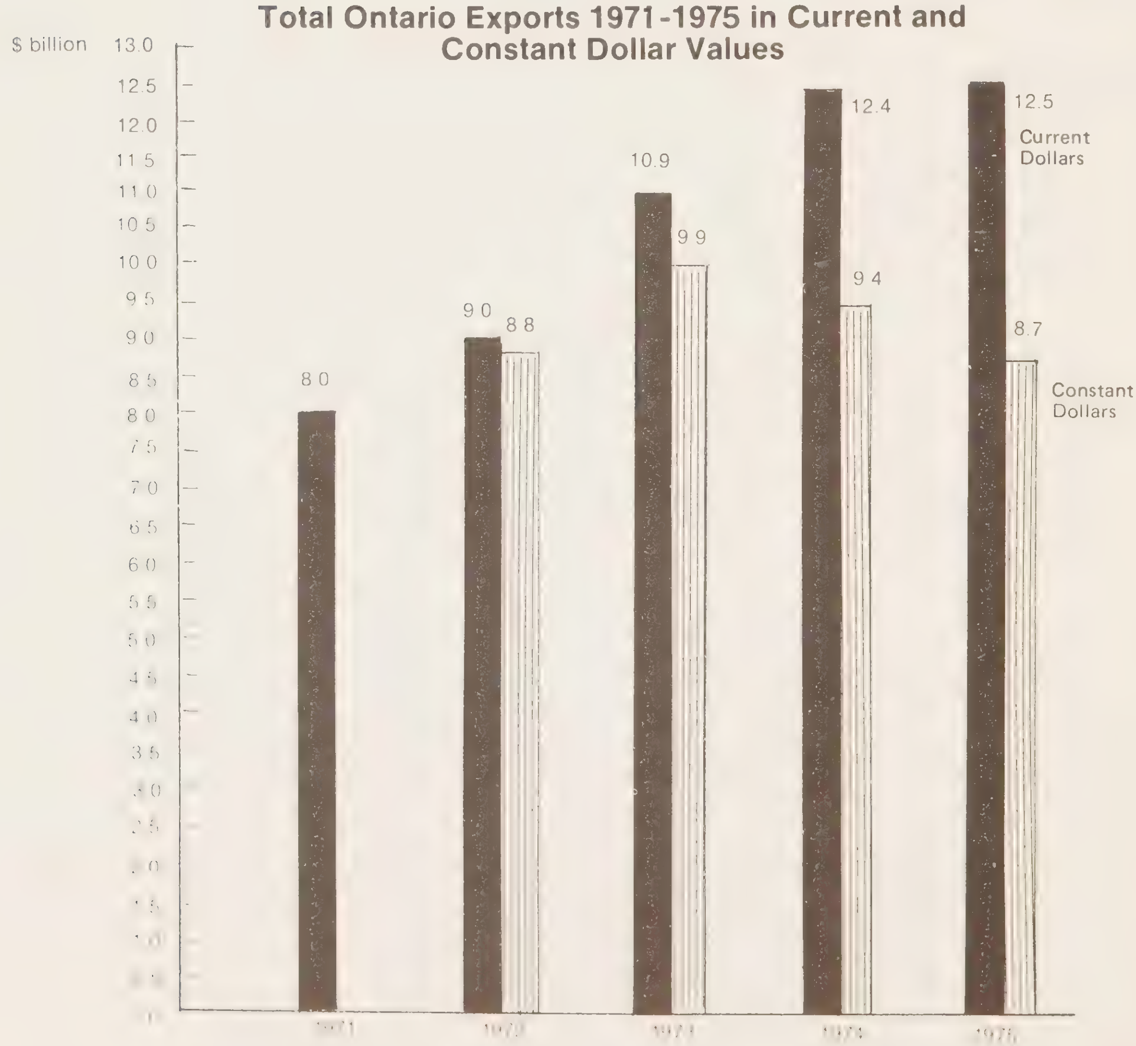


Chart C

Distribution of Ontario Exports 1971 – 1975

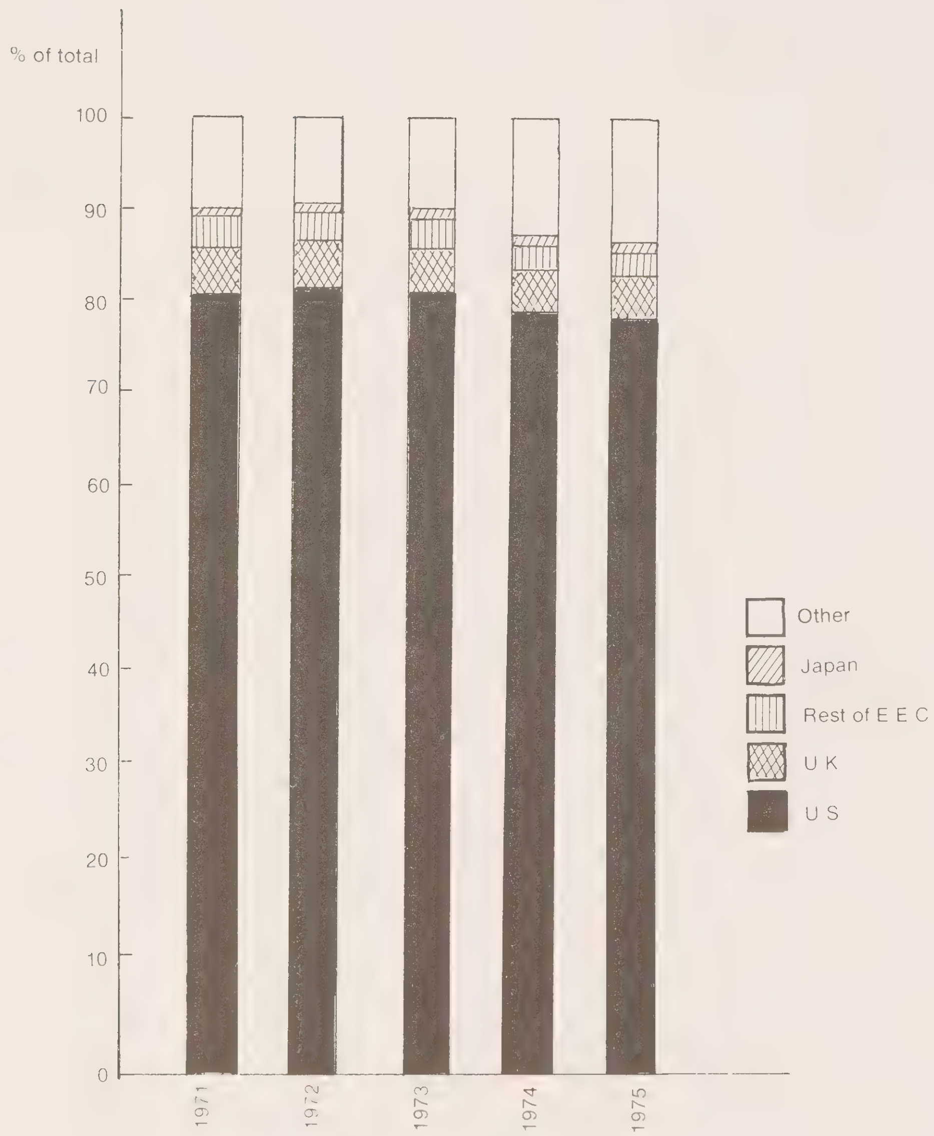


Chart D

Composition of Ontario Exports 1973-75

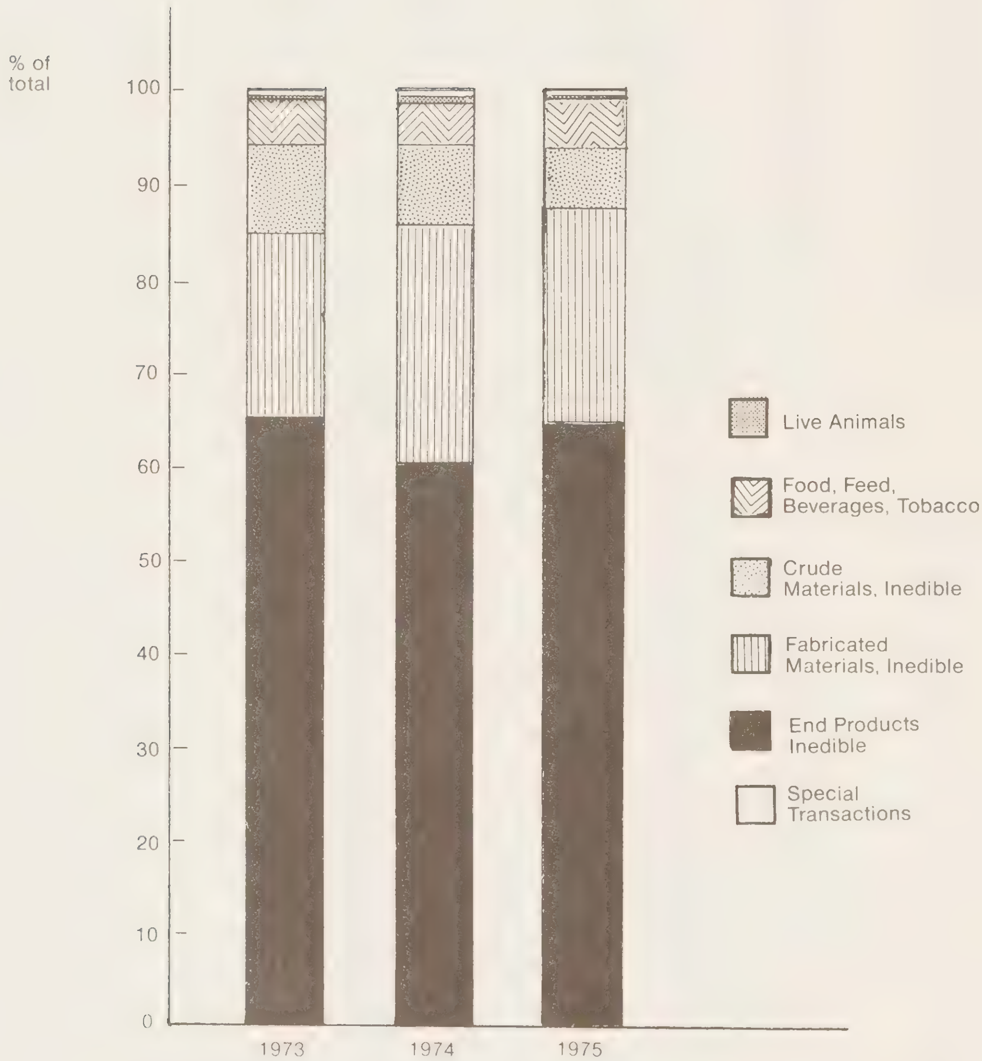
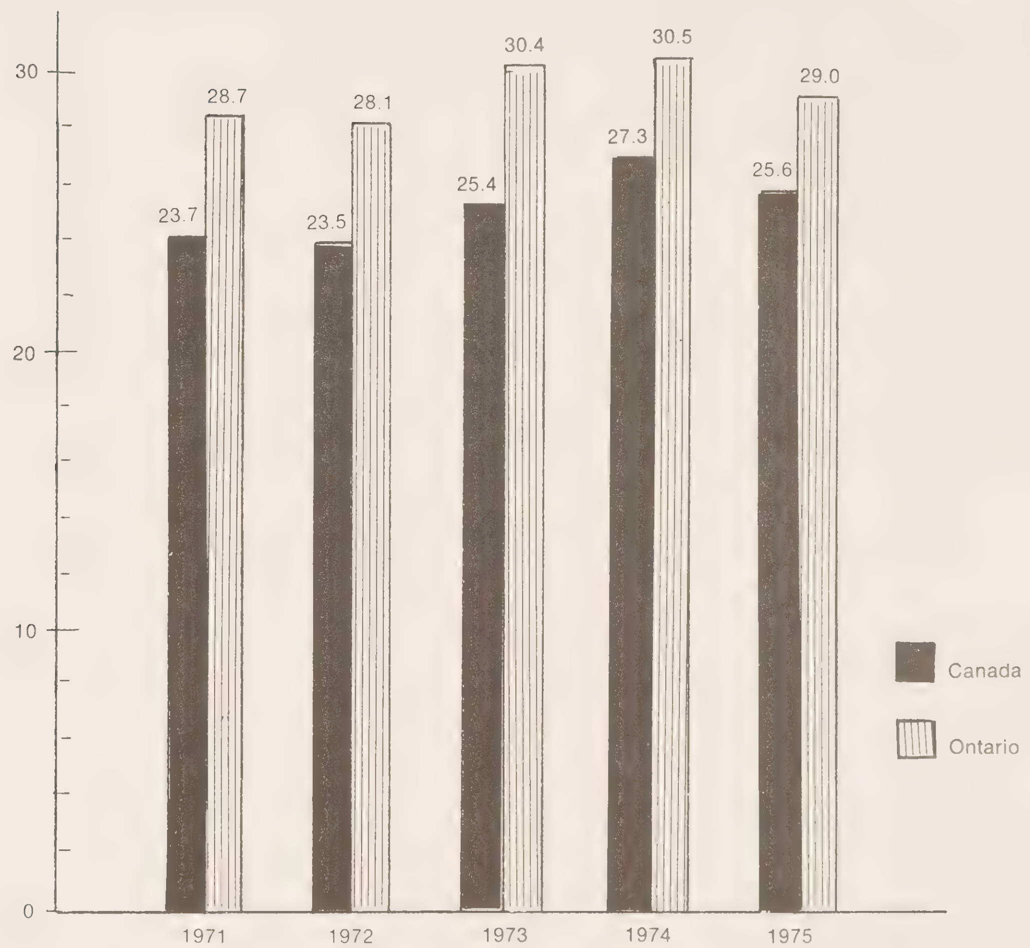


Chart E

Canadian and Ontario Exports of Goods and Services as a Percentage of Gross National Product or Gross Provincial Product 1974-1975



ONTARIO EXPORTS TO THE MAJOR WORLD REGIONS IN 1975

a. **Overview**

- The year 1975 was characterized by a decline in Ontario exports to the developed countries and a corresponding increase in those destined to the developing countries.
- The United States remained Ontario's single most important customer, accounting for 78% of the province's total exports in 1975.
- The United Kingdom is still the second major market although its share of our exports declined to only 5% in 1975.
- Japan was the only one of Ontario's main markets that experienced positive growth last year. The 2% rise in exports contrasted dramatically with the 15% decline in sales to West Germany.
- The greatest percentage increase in Ontario's exports last year took place in the Middle East (+145%), reflecting improved exports to the oil-producing countries of the region.
- The biggest absolute expansion occurred in exports to South America, due to substantially increased exports to Venezuela.

DESTINATION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS BY SECTION AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES —1975

IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

Section	U.S.	U.K.	Other E.C.	Japan	Others	Total
Live Animals	62.7	0.9	8.3	5.2	22.9	100.0
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	58.4	15.9	4.3	3.0	18.4	100.0
Crude Materials, Inedible	35.1	31.9	12.3	4.8	15.9	100.0
Fabricated materials, inedible	79.8	5.8	4.1	0.4	9.8	100.0
End Products, Inedible	84.0	1.2	1.8	0.6	12.4	100.0
Special Transactions—Trade	83.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	13.1	100.0
All Sections	78.0	5.3	3.3	1.0	12.4	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

b. **The United States**

The value of Ontario exports to the U.S. in 1975 was $9.7 billion, a slight decrease from the $9.8 billion level of 1974. However, if adjustments were made for price increases, the decline would be more pronounced. The fall in the volume of Ontario exports to the U.S. for the second consecutive year was a reflection of continued recession in the U.S. economy which carried through the first quarter of last year.

The States of Michigan and Ohio were the major U.S. markets for Ontario exports in 1975. These two States alone accounted for 30% of the American total. The substantial decline from a 45% share in 1974 is a reflection of the concentration of Michigan's manufacturing sector in the hard hit durable goods sector, especially the automotive industry. The Mid-Atlantic States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania took 18% of Ontario exports to the U.S. while Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin together took 12%, and Alaska, Oregon and Washington, 10%.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO AREAS OF THE U.S. 1975

	% of Total
Michigan-Ohio	30.3
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	17.6
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	11.5
Alaska, Oregon, Washington	10.0
Minnesota, N. Dakota, S. Dakota	6.8
Delaware, Maryland, D.C., N. Carolina, VA., W.V.A.	3.4
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	3.4
Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	2.9
California, Hawaii	2.7
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	2.4
Oklahoma, Texas	1.9
Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont	1.9
Florida, Georgia, S. Carolina	1.8
Kentucky, Tennessee	1.7
Alabama, Mississippi	0.5
Colorado, Nevada, Utah	0.4
Arkansas, Louisiana	0.3
Arizona, New Mexico	0.2
Other U.S.A.	0.3
TOTAL	100.0

The U.S. remains the only major highly industrialized market (with the exception of Australasia) to which we export primarily fully manufactured products (70% of total). This is the result of the automotive agreement between Canada and the U.S. which has resulted in sharply increased two-way trade in road motor vehicles and parts. Other important exports include agricultural equipment and office machines and equipment.

In 1975, fabricated materials accounted for 23% of Ontario exports to the U.S. Here the most important items were nickels and alloys, pulp, newsprint and petroleum and coal products.

Food, feed, beverages and tobacco made up the third largest category of Ontario products shipped to the U.S. followed by crude materials. The dominant items in the crude materials category were nickel in ores and concentrates and iron ores and concentrates.

ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES 1974-1975
$'000

	1974			1975		
Commodity Section	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**Ontario as a % of Canada**	**Canada**	**Ontario**	**Ontario as a % of Canada**
Live Animals	72,679	23,827	32.8	68,579	14,977	21.8
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	835,201	328,855	39.4	892,072	377,011	42.3
Crude materials, inedible	5,043,428	421,351	8.4	5,238,371	334,475	6.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	7,229,712	2,376,182	32.9	6,666,110	2,198,229	33.0
End products, inedible	8,009,824	6,604,276	82.5	8,617,623	6,776,504	78.6
Special transactions—trade	71,858	19,968	27.8	62,592	23,682	37.8
Total	21,262,702	9,774,459	45.9	21,545,347	9,724,878	45.1

Source: Statistics Canada

In the second quarter of 1975, the U.S. economy began to recover from the recession. Sustained economic recovery and the expected 6% expansion in U.S. real GNP in 1976 should lead to a substantial strengthening of import demand. Increased industrial production and

renewed inventory build-up are likely to stimulate a recovery in imports of industrial supplies, while rising personal consumption expenditures should generate resumed growth in consumer goods imports. Some of the impact of the U.S. recovery on Ontario exports is already being felt.

c. Western Europe

Ontario exports to Western Europe in 1975 totalled $1.3 billion, a 10% decline from the previous year. However, despite the drop in the value of our exports to the region, it remained a strong and relatively stable market, accounting for 10% of Ontario's total exports last year, compared to about 12% the year before.

The U.K. continued to be the largest single European market for Ontario. In 1975 exports to the U.K. totalled $668 million. While this represented a slight decline from the previous year the U.K. still accounted for more than 5% of Ontario exports. The commodity composition of Ontario's exports to the U.K. registered a marked shift towards increasing concentration in the category of crude materials. Such products constituted 46% of Ontario exports to the U.K. in 1975, compared to 33% in 1974. This increased orientation towards crude materials was accounted for by an increase in exports of such materials combined with a decrease in exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, and fabricated goods.

ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1974-1975
$'000

	1974			1975		
Commodity Section	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	661	604	91.4	235	217	92.3
Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco	390,819	161,454	41.3	347,092	102,571	29.6
Crude materials, inedible	359,920	228,509	63.5	412,332	304,647	73.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	972,273	188,794	19.4	812,594	159,804	19.7
End products, inedible	170,851	116,713	68.3	210,403	100,615	47.8
Special transactions—trade	223	81	36.3	1,095	563	51.4
Total	1,894,747	696,155	36.7	1,783,751	668,418	37.5

Source: Statistics Canada

Exports to other European Community Countries totalled $408 million, a 4% decline from the previous year's total. The largest markets for Ontario exports, other than the U.K., continued to be the Federal Republic of Germany ($125 million), and Belgium-Luxembourg ($80 million). Outside the Community, the most significant markets were Norway ($110 million), Sweden ($42 million), and Spain ($24 million).

The overall decline in Ontario exports to the E.C. and Western Europe in general is a reflection of the overall decline in import demand among these countries in the 1975 recession year. Total exports to the E.C. were $1,076 million, down 4% from 1974. However, the decrease in the Western European share of Ontario exports was largely due to a substantial (46%) decline in the value of exports to Norway whose imports of copper and nickel in ores, concentrates and scraps fell by 52% to $98 million in 1975.

In 1975, Canada continued to provide mainly raw materials to Western Europe, and Ontario exports continued to reflect this bias. Provincial exports by stage of fabrication remained basically unchanged from 1974, although the orientation toward the crude materials category was slightly more pronounced in 1975, largely as a result of an increase in this category and a decline in food and beverage exports. The share of fabricated materials and end products remained relatively constant.

CANADIAN AND ONTARIO EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 1974-1975

$'000

Commodity Section	1974 Canada	1974 Ontario	1974 Ontario as a % of Canada	1975 Canada	1975 Ontario	1975 Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	3,660	3,088	84.4	3,274	2,190	66.9
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	841,713	214,519	25.5	793,739	130,487	16.4
Crude materials, inedible	994,791	351,308	35.3	1,084,667	422,379	38.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,760,136	288,236	16.4	1,704,872	273,849	16.1
End products, inedible	423,571	262,987	62.1	500,130	246,598	49.3
Special transactions—trade	921	368	39.9	3,405	926	27.2
Total	4,024,792	1,120,506	27.8	4,090,087	1,076,429	26.3

E.E.C. consists of: the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands.

Source: Statistics Canada

Available information indicates that a modest economic recovery began in Western Europe in mid-1976 and should accelerate somewhat next year. Expansionary measures have been taken in France, Germany and Italy. A number of smaller countries, including Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden have also taken steps to support demand. This upturn in the West European economies should improve the potential for Ontario exports of crude materials, fabricated materials and fully manufactured products.

d. Eastern Europe

Ontario exports to Eastern Europe in 1975 amounted to more than $79 million, an increase of 47% over the previous year. However, exports to this region continued to account for less than one per cent of total provincial exports.

The trading patterns between Ontario and specific Eastern European countries changed considerably during the past two years, as the market for Ontario exports became more concentrated in 1975 than in the preceding year. Whereas the Soviet Union's share of the East European market increased from 24% in 1974 to 58% in 1975, the share of Czechoslovakia decreased from 26% to 7%, and that of Poland fell from 21% to 14%. Exports to Yugoslavia increased by 87%, and its share of the regional market went up from 12% in 1974 to 15% in 1975.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE, 1975

	$ Million	%
Soviet Union	45.6	57.5
Yugoslavia	11.8	14.9
Poland	10.7	13.5
Czechoslovakia	5.3	6.6
Others	5.9	7.5
	79.3	100.0

There was also a marked shift in the composition of Ontario exports to Eastern Europe. Whereas crude materials accounted for 43% of Ontario's exports to the region in 1974, by 1975 the percentage had declined to 10%. The share of fabricated materials decreased slightly

to 16% in 1975. By contrast, the share of end products increased to 38% in 1975 from 20% the year before and that of food, feed and beverages increased to 35% in 1975, from 15% in 1974.

Eastern Europe, with a combined population of close to 400 million people, is a region with immense potential for Ontario exports especially in view of the long term (10-year) economic agreement that was signed in mid-1976 between Canada and the Soviet Union. In broad terms, areas of increased emphasis for most of the socialist countries will include agriculture and food processing, chemicals, construction machinery and transportation equipment.

e. Middle East

Ontario exports to the Middle East amounted to $162 million in 1975, an increase of 145% over the level of the previous year. The rise was reflected in a marked improvement in the region's share of our exports from 0.5% in 1974 to 1.3% in 1975. Another significant development was the increase in Iran's share of the regional market, from 21% to 40%.

Despite the civil war in Lebanon, that country became the second largest market for Ontario exports to the area, accounting for $21 million in 1975 compared to $9 million the year before. Further, a dramatic rise took place in our exports to Kuwait, from about $2 million to $12 million. Exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 163% to $20 million in 1975. This was accompanied by a slight improvement in the Saudi Arabian share of Ontario exports to the Middle East.

Whereas Ontario exports to Israel increased by 40% to $14 million in 1975, that country's share of the regional market fell from 15% in 1974 to 9% in 1975. The principal customers and their percentage share of our exports to the area in 1975 are shown in the following table.

PRINCIPAL ONTARIO MARKETS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1975

	$ Million	%
Iran	65.2	40.2
Lebanon	20.9	12.9
Saudi Arabia	19.6	12.1
Israel	14.1	8.7
Kuwait	11.9	7.4
Turkey	8.0	4.9
Libya	6.9	4.3
Others	15.6	9.5
	162.2	100.0

Last year, 79% of Ontario exports to the Middle Eastern region consisted of end products (compared to 66% in 1974). The second largest category was food, feed, beverages and tobacco (12%), followed by crude materials and fabricated materials (7% each).

The Middle East is the fastest growing market in the world. Its immense oil wealth is expected to earn as much as $300 billion in foreign exchange over the next several years, half of which should go for imports. Opportunities for sales exist in all countries in the region and for almost any product. However, the largest and most diversified markets are Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Syria, where development programs are being implemented. New opportunities arise almost daily for architectural, engineering and construction firms in the fields of ports, airports, housing expansion, highway and railroad development, urban development, and water and electricity supply. Service contracting for operations and maintenance in such fields as hospital administration, port management, and hotel and other tourist facilities management, also continues to offer lucrative opportunities.

f. Africa

Ontario exports to Africa in 1975 totalled $151 million, an increase of 30% over the 1974 level. The region accounted for slightly more than one per cent of our exports last year, compared to 0.9% the year before. The main increases took place in our exports to South Africa (+$32.6 million), Nigeria (+$8.5 million), and Ghana (+$3.1 million).

In 1975, South Africa was responsible for 58% of the Province's exports to Africa, up from its 48% share in 1974. Our second largest market in the area was Nigeria whose share of the market rose from 6% in 1974 to 10% in 1975, thus taking the place of Algeria whose share had declined from 15% to 2%. Other major customers in Africa included Ghana, Zaire, Zambia and Kenya.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO AFRICA, 1975

	$ Million	%
South Africa	88.0	58.1
Nigeria	15.5	10.2
Ghana	7.8	5.1
Zaire	7.2	4.8
Zambia	5.0	3.3
Kenya	3.6	2.4
Others	24.3	16.1
Total	151.4	100.0

Last year, end products made up 78% of Ontario's total exports to Africa compared to 55% the year before. This was followed by fabricated materials (16%), and food, feed, beverages and tobacco (5%).

Ambitious economic development plans make the African countries a growing market for most types of capital goods, machinery and equipment. Further, as the region strives to increase its production of food and other primary products, exports of farm machinery and equipment for agri-business industries will also find an expanding market.

g. Asia

Ontario exports to Asia in 1975 totalled $305 million, a decrease of 7% from the year before. This was mirrored in a decline in the area's share of provincial exports from 3% in 1974 to 2% last year.

Japan continued to be Ontario's main market in Asia. Despite the fact that Ontario exports to Japan constituted less than 6% of the Canadian total in both 1974 and 1975, the Province was responsible for 67% of Canada's end products exports to Japan in 1975, and 76% the year before.

ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN 1974-1975
$'000

	1974			1975		
Commodity Section	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	1,916	1,410	73.6	1,258	1,232	97.9
Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco	511,171	6,560	1.3	534,486	19,208	3.6
Crude materials, inedible	1,197,730	46,377	3.9	1,176,399	45,959	3.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	450,492	18,280	4.1	340,464	11,787	3.5
End products, inedible	62,615	47,582	75.9	66,943	44,497	66.5
Special transactions—trade	11	5	45.5	293	187	63.8
Total	2,223,935	120,214	5.4	2,119,843	122,870	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada

Significant increases took place between 1974 and 1975 in the value of Ontario exports to such countries as India (+45%), Bangladesh (+373%), Indonesia (+330%), South Korea (+97%), and Taiwan (+51%). However, the magnitude of the decline in Ontario's exports to the People's Republic of China ($81 million) was bigger than all the aforementioned increases. As a result, the People's Republic of China was replaced by Indonesia in 1975 as Ontario's second largest market in the area.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO ASIA, 1975

	$ Million	%
Japan	122.8	40.2
Indonesia	36.9	12.1
South Korea	29.1	9.5
India	23.7	7.8
Philippines	15.8	5.2
Taiwan	13.9	4.6
Hong Kong	13.7	4.5
Bangladesh	10.4	3.4
Others	38.9	12.7
Total	305.2	100.0

The Japanese economy is expected to grow by about 7% in real terms in 1976 and in 1977. Such performance augurs well for Canadian exports. Further, the economic outlook for most of the countries in the area, which includes nations in every stage of economic development, is better this year than a year ago. This should strengthen the demand for Ontario exports.

h. **South America**

Ontario exports to South America continued their impressive growth in 1975 with a 41% increase over 1974 to $394 million. This was equivalent to slightly more than 3% of total Ontario exports last year compared to 2% the year before.

Venezuela continued to dominate as Ontario's largest market in the region, accounting for 61% of Ontario's exports to South America in 1975 compared to 51% in 1974. Other major customers in South America included Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Chile and Ecuador.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA 1975

	$ Million	%
Venezuela	240.6	61.1
Brazil	54.5	13.8
Peru	38.5	9.8
Argentina	20.9	5.3
Chile	11.1	2.8
Ecuador	9.9	2.5
Others	18.1	4.7
	393.6	100.0

The greatest percentage change in trade between 1974 and 1975 occurred in Ecuador (+129%) and Peru (+115%); the largest absolute gain was in trade with Venezuela ($97 million).

Between 1974 and 1975 Ontario exports to South America continued their shift in composition. The portion of exports accounted for by end products increased to 79% from 73% in 1974 while the share of fabricated materials decreased from 24% in 1974 to 17% in 1975.

Despite balance of payments problems and a reduction in monetary reserves resulting from external and internal inflationary pressures in some countries, the region's desire for economic growth continues. Available information indicates that all countries except Argentina are expected to experience some growth, ranging between 2.5% and 7.5% with the average for the

region as a whole at 4%. Prospects therefore seem good for increased exports to the area. Petroleum producers such as Venezuela and Ecuador offer especially good market potential for Ontario exporters of capital goods.

i. **Central America and the Antilles**

Ontario exports to Central America and the Antilles amounted to $230 million in 1975, an increase of about $37 million or 20% over 1974. As a result, the region's share of our total exports rose marginally to 1.8%.

Whereas the greatest percentage increase between 1974 and 1975, with respect to the value of Ontario exports to the area, took place in Cuba (+135%), the biggest absolute expansion ($17 million) occurred in Mexico which continued to be Ontario's most important market in the region. The major customers and their percentage share of the regional market for Ontario exports are shown in the table below.

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO CENTRAL AMERICA & THE ANTILLES, 1975

	$ Million	%
Mexico	86.1	37.5
Cuba	24.3	10.6
Jamaica	23.8	10.4
Puerto Rico	21.3	9.3
Trinidad & Tobago	14.7	6.4
Dominican Republic	11.5	5.0
Others	48.1	20.8
Total	229.8	100.0

End products constituted 62% of Ontario exports to the area in 1975 compared to 59% one year earlier. Similarly, a slight increase to 14% took place in the share of food, feed, beverages and tobacco. By contrast, the proportionate share of fabricated materials declined to 22% and that of crude materials fell to 1%.

The adverse economic effects of increased oil prices, which severely affected most countries in the area last year, are expected to weaken this year, and there are other signs pointing to improvement in economic performance. Of special significance is the fact that Mexico, which is already self-sufficient in crude oil, is scheduled to increase petroleum production further as the country continues to enlarge its position as an exporter of petroleum, and despite continuing import restrictions, the current picture is good for Ontario suppliers of capital equipment and components since many of these items are not produced locally and, thus, must be imported.

j. **Oceania**

In 1975, Ontario exports to Oceania totalled $127 million, a 9% decrease from the level of 1974.

Shipments to Australia accounted for 81% of Ontario exports to the area in 1975; New Zealand's share was 18%.

A significant shift in the composition of Ontario exports to the region took place between 1974 and 1975. Whereas the share of end products had risen from 60% in 1974 to 76% in 1975, that of fabricated materials had declined from 33% to 19%.

Available information indicates that the Australian economy is heading towards a capital investment boom. This is in line with the government's commitments to a policy of economic recovery by stimulating investment and renewing business confidence. Similarly, an upturn in New Zealand's economy is expected to occur this year. Therefore, the outlook is favourable for Ontario sales of a wide range of products, especially in view of the fact that the area under consideration is one to which Ontario has successfully exported a relatively high proportion of manufactured goods.

ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTIONS 1975

a. **Overview**

- Fully manufactured goods continued to dominate Ontario exports, accounting for 65% of the total in 1975 compared to 61% in 1974. This was followed in importance by fabricated materials; crude materials; and food, feed, beverages and tobacco.
- Changes in the composition of the major commodity sections of Ontario exports were somewhat similar to those of Canada with the exception of crude materials. While Ontario exports of crude materials decreased, Canadian exports in this category increased reflecting a substantial rise in the value of natural gas exports from Alberta and British Columbia to the U.S.
- About a 7% increase took place between 1974 and 1975 in provincial exports of fully manufactured goods, reflecting higher sales to the U.S. of motor vehicles and parts.
- In 1975 South America replaced Western Europe as the second largest market for Ontario exports of fully manufactured goods.
- A small rise occurred in Ontario exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco, due mainly to increased American purchases of Ontario whisky.
- Ontario exports of crude and fabricated materials decreased significantly, reflecting softened demand, especially in the U.S. and Western Europe, for mineral ores, metals and alloys, paper for printing, and lumber and timber.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS
1974-75
($ MILLION)

Section	1974 Value	1974 %	1975 Value	1975 %	% Change between 1974-75
Live Animals	35	.4	24	.2	−31.4
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	631	5.0	646	5.2	+ 2.4
Crude Materials, inedible	1,071	8.7	954	7.6	−10.9
Fabricated Materials, inedible	3,059	24.7	2,755	22.1	− 9.9
End Products, inedible	7.565	61.0	8,065	64.7	+ 6.6
Special transactions—trade	26	.2	28	.2	+ 7.7
Total	12,387	100.0	12,472	100.0	+ 0.6

Source: Statistics Canada

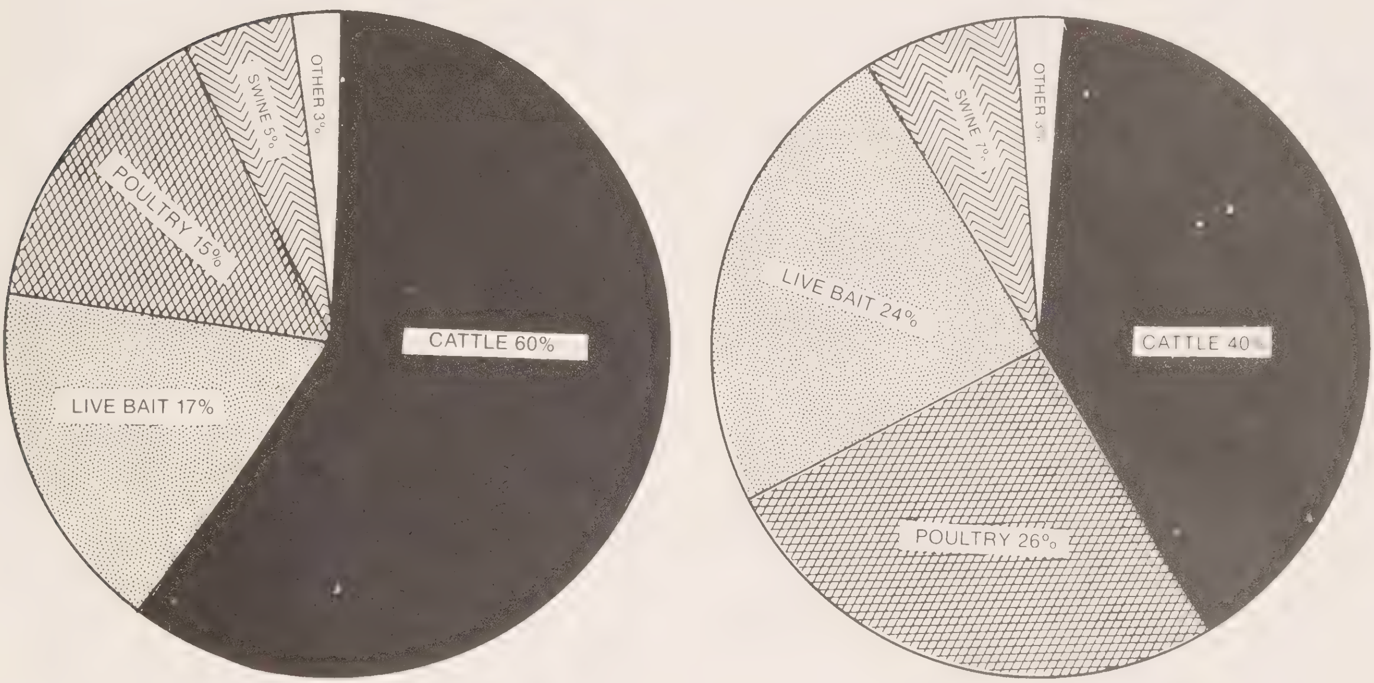
b. **Live Animals**

This component of the provincial exports has always constituted a very small proportion of total exports, accounting for less than half of one per cent in 1974 and 1975.

In 1975, Ontario exports of "live animals" amounted to $24 million, a decrease of 31% from the 1974 level. Exports of live animals destined to the U.S. fell from $24 million to $15 million, mainly due to a decrease in cattle exports. As a result, the American share of the total exports of this commodity section fell from 68% to 63%. Western Europe was the second largest market, accounting for 12% of the commodity total in 1975. Within this region, Italy was our biggest customer: its purchases amounted to $1.4 million or 49% of Ontario's shipments of live animals to Western Europe. Mexico remained our biggest market ($1.3 million) in Central America, with Japan ($1.2 million) the key market in Asia.

Cattle exports constituted the largest category of this commodity section, accounting for 40% of the total in 1975 compared to 60% the year before. However, the decline in the share of cattle exports, which resulted from the decrease in exports to the U.S., was accompanied by an increase in the share of poultry exports from 15% in 1974 to 26% in 1975. This was accounted for by a rise in exports to the U.S., Japan, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and France.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS



1974 1975

Despite a small absolute fall in the exports of live bait to the U.S. the share of this category went up from 17% to 24% due to a larger proportionate decrease in overall exports of live animals. Likewise, the share of swine exports rose from 5% to 7% despite an absolute decrease totally accounted for by a decline in exports to the U.S.

c. Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco

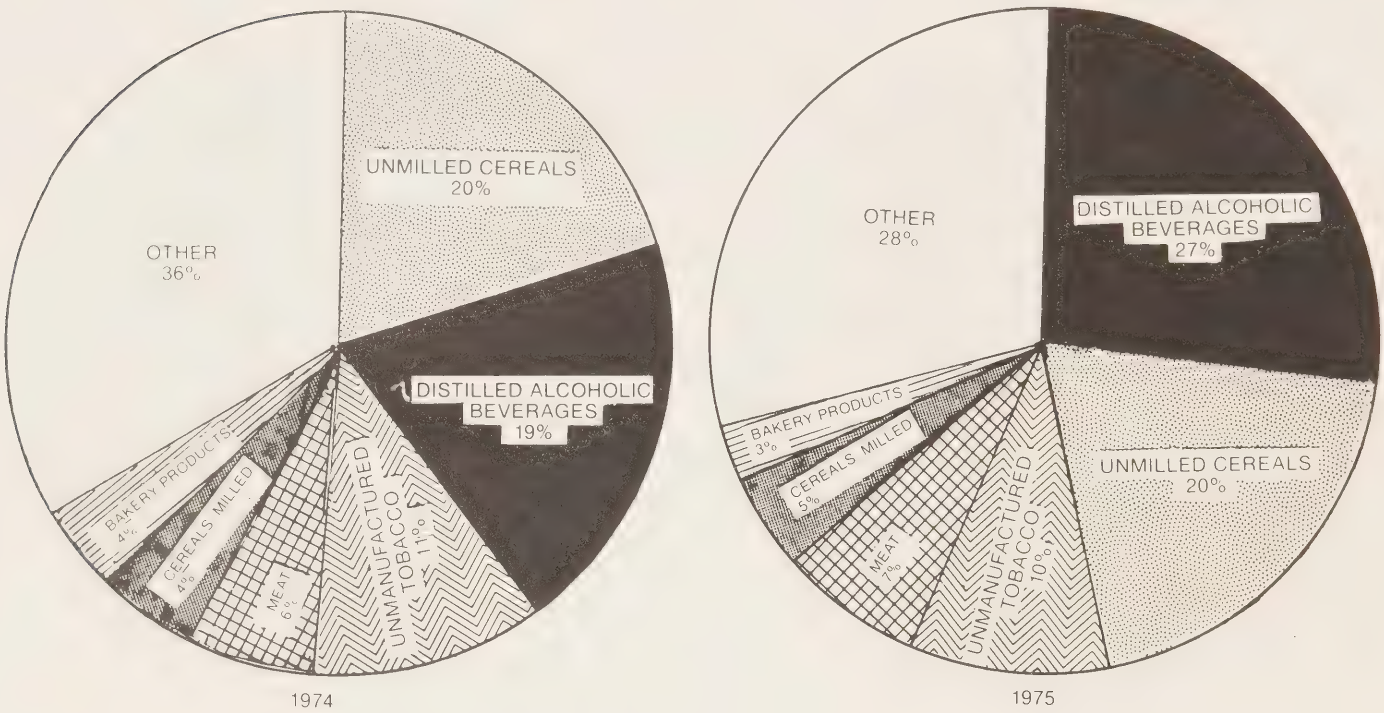
This section's share of provincial exports has remained almost constant at about 5% during the past five years. In 1975 Ontario exported $646 million worth of "food, feed, beverages and tobacco", an increase of 2% over 1974. This reflected improved exports of meat (+$5.5 million), unmilled cereals (+$4 million), milled cereals (+$11.3 million), and distilled alcoholic beverages (+$58.2 million) which more than compensated for decreased exports of bakery products (—$3.2 million), and unmanufactured tobacco (—$3.9 million).

The United States continued to be Ontario's principal market, accounting for 58% of the total last year compared to 52% the year before. The increase in the American share was mainly due to a $52 million rise in whisky exports. Meanwhile, the share of Western Europe, Ontario's second major market, fell from 37% to 22%. The main reason behind this decrease was a $38 million decline in unmilled cereals exports, combined with a $7 million fall in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco to the United Kingdom, our principal customer in the region.

Of the $28 million worth of shipments to Eastern Europe in 1975 the U.S.S.R. was responsible for close to $25 million, most of which were unmilled cereals. Our biggest market in Asia was Japan ($19 million). Japanese purchases consisted mainly of meat. Lebanon ($18 million) was the key market in the Middle East, while Venezuela ($8 million) and Jamaica ($7 million) were the major customers in South America and the Central America regions, respectively.

Last year, the largest export category in this commodity section with its major market in the U.S. was distilled alcoholic beverages (27%). Unmilled cereals was the second largest category (20%) with a wide range of customers in such countries as the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Lebanon, Poland, Norway, Venezuela and Ghana.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF FOOD, FEED, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO



Exports of meat to Japan increased from $2 million in 1974 to $15 million in 1975. This more than compensated for a fall in exports to the U.S. and helped to raise the share of exports from 6% to 7% during the period under consideration. On the other hand, a slight decline took place in the share of unmanufactured tobacco, from 11% to 10%. This reflected a decrease in shipments to the U.K., the principal market. Similarly, the share of bakery products exports went down from 4% to 3%, due solely to decreased exports to the U.S.

d. Crude Materials

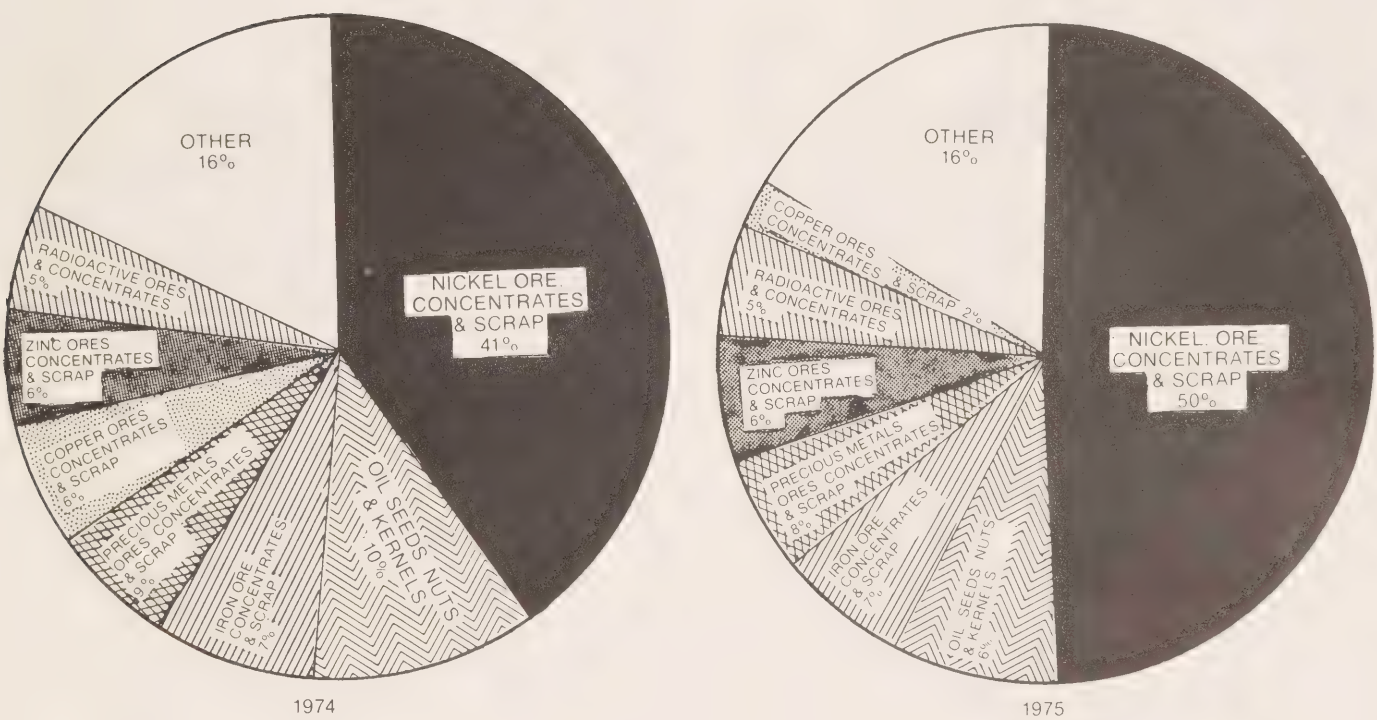
Ontario exports of "crude materials, inedible" totalled $954 million in 1975; an 11% decrease from the previous year. This was mirrored in a decline in this section's share of total provincial exports from about 9% in 1974 to about 8% last year.

Between 1974 and 1975, the share of nickel ore concentrates and scraps in this section increased from 41% to 50%. Exports of nickel materials went up by 12% to $481 million mainly because of increased exports to the U.K. and Italy, while all other categories of this commodity section showed varying degrees of decline during the period under consideration. Exports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels went down from $103 million to $61 million, a decrease chiefly attributable to a decline in shipments to West Germany, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. Exports of precious metals ores, concentrates and scrap fell by 15% to $80 million primarily as a result of decreased exports to the U.K. and the U.S. Further, exports of iron ores declined by 10% to $69 million as exports to the U.S. declined. Similarly, exports of zinc ores fell by 11% to $56 million as a result of decreased exports to the U.S., the Netherlands and France. Those of copper ores declined by about 70% to $20 million mainly because of a $43 million decrease in shipments to Norway, our principal market, and a $6 million fall in exports to the U.S. Finally, exports of radioactive ores and concentrates went down by 8% to $47 million. This was attributable to a decrease in exports to the U.K., France, Spain, and Japan larger than the $3 million increase in exports to the U.S.

Western Europe continued to be Ontario's largest market for this commodity section, accounting for 57% of exports in 1975. Within that region, our biggest customers were the U.K. ($305 million), Norway ($98 million), Belgium ($38 million), and West Germany ($38 million).

The American share of the total market declined from 39% in 1974 to 35% in 1975 as exports to the United States fell to $334 million from $421 million. Outside Western Europe and the United States, Japan was Ontario's principal market for the exports of crude materials, accounting for 6% of the total in 1975.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE



Exports of nickel ore concentrates and scraps constituted the largest category of this section in 1975 (50%); followed by precious metal ores concentrates and scrap (8%); iron ore concentrates and scraps (7%); zinc ores, concentrates and scrap (6%); oil seeds, nuts and kernels (6%); and radioactive ores and concentrates (5%).

e. **Fabricated Materials**

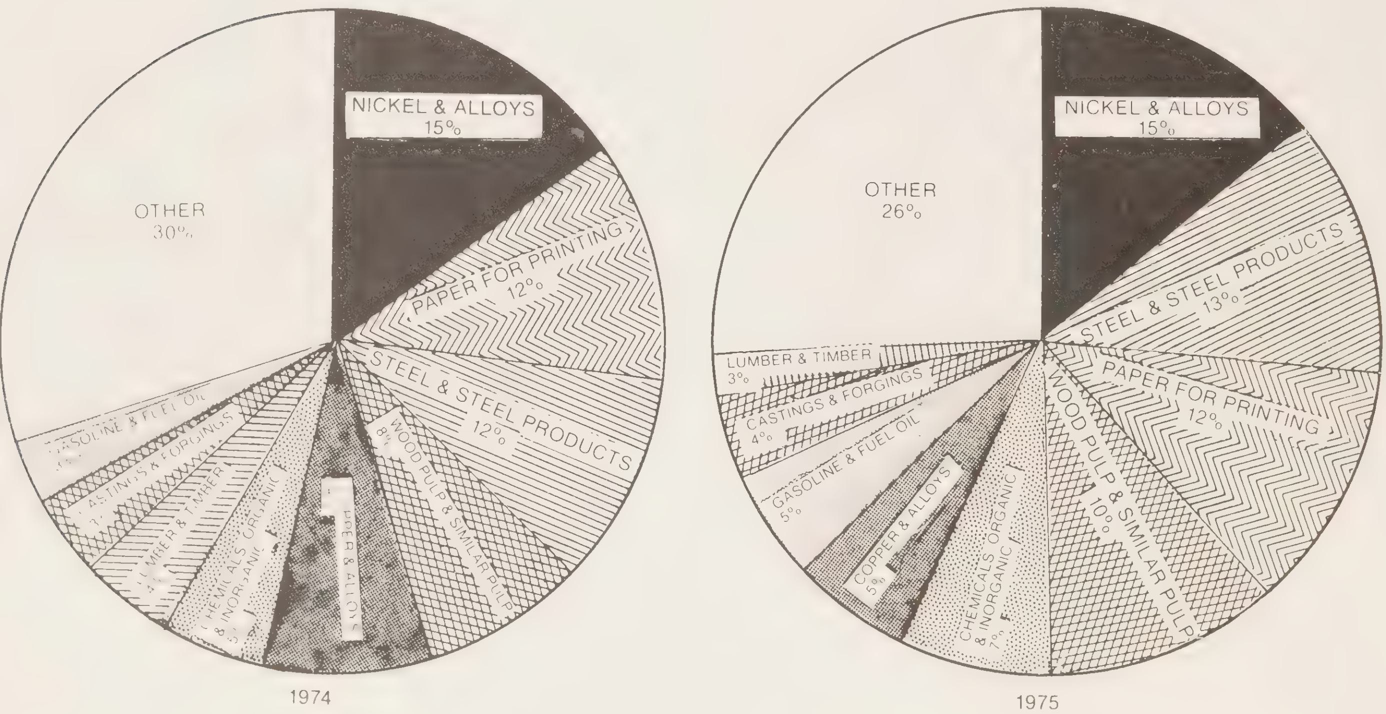
In 1975, Ontario exports of "fabricated materials, inedible" amounted to $2,755 million, 10% less than the previous year. The share of fabricated materials in total Ontario exports fell from 24% in 1974 to 22%.

On the one hand, exports of nickel and alloys declined 8% to $408 million. An increase in exports to the U.S. and the U.K. could not compensate for the decrease in exports to China and Japan. Similarly, exports of steel and steel products fell by 5% to $363 million, reflecting decreased exports to the U.S. and Brazil. Moreover, a 16% drop to $323 million occurred in paper for printing exports, resulting from a fall in exports to the U.S. Exports of copper and alloys experienced the biggest percentage decline, 38% to $323 million, mirroring decreased exports to a number of countries including the U.K., the U.S., China, France, Switzerland and West Germany. Finally, an 18% decrease to $93 million took place in lumber and timber exports, the main cause of which was a drop in exports to the U.S.

On the other hand, Ontario exports of woodpulp rose by 2% to $264 million last year. Increased exports to the U.K., Japan, Romania, and France outweighed the decline in exports to the U.S. Further, exports of chemicals, organic and inorganic, went up by 22% to $203 million, reflecting increased shipments to the U.S. Exports of gasoline and fuel showed the highest percentage increase, 63% to $132 million, as sales to the U.S. and the Netherlands rose. Finally, there was a 2% increase to $101 million in steel castings and forgings exports, which resulted from increased exports to the U.S.

The United States remained our single most important market for the products in this commodity section, accounting for 80% of the total in 1975 compared to 78% one year earlier. The share of Western Europe, within which the U.K. continued to be the largest customer, stood at about 11% in both years.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF FABRICATED MATERIALS, INEDIBLE



Nickel and alloys constituted the biggest item in Ontario exports of fabricated materials, comprising 15% of the total last year. This was followed by steel and steel products (13%); paper for printing (12%); woodpulp (10%); chemicals, organic and inorganic (7%); copper and alloys (5%); gasoline and fuel oil (5%); castings and forgings (4%); and lumber and timber (3%).

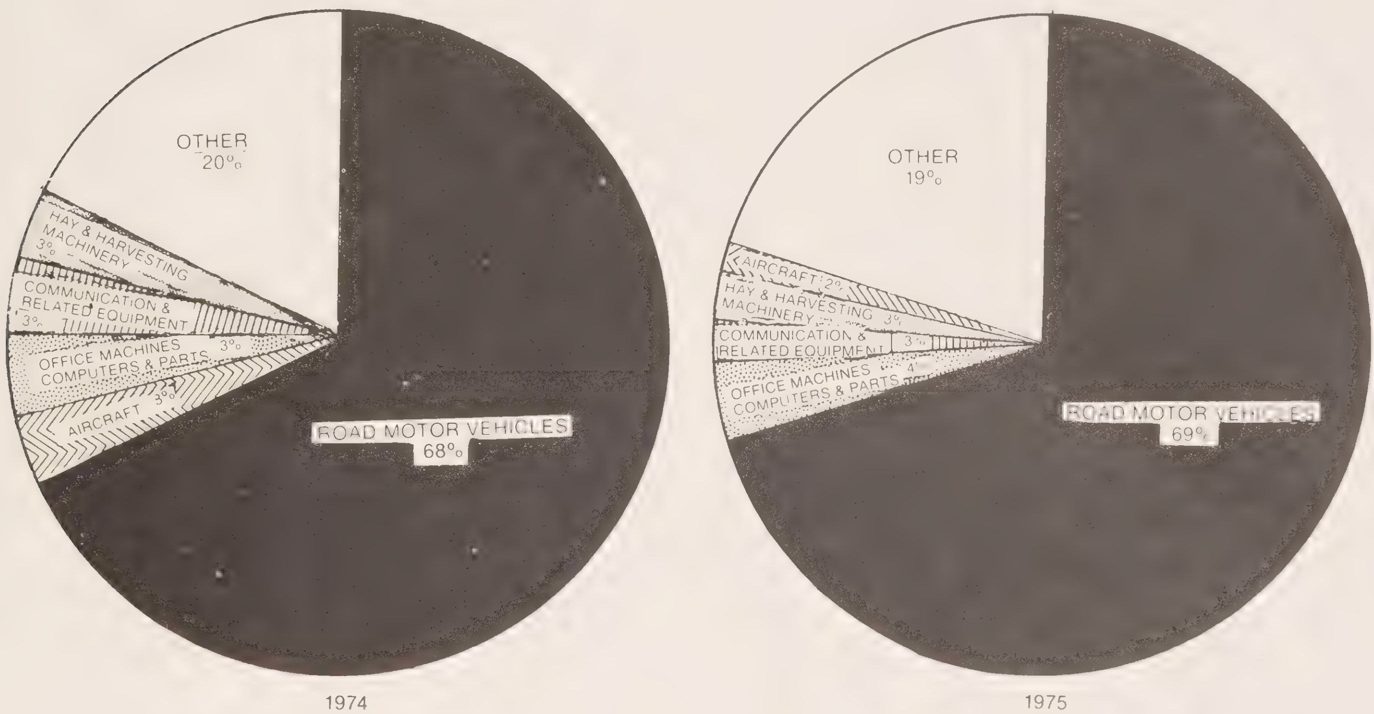
f. End Products

"End Products, inedible" – fully manufactured goods – continued to be the most important component of all Ontario exports, accounting for 65% ($8,065 million) in 1975 compared to 61% ($7,565 million) one year earlier.

Motor vehicles and parts were the major items in this section and accounted for 69% of end product exports last year. Between 1974 and 1975 automotive exports increased by 8% to $5,584 million. While exports to the U.S., our main market, rose by a modest 4% to $4,065 million, those destined for Venezuela increased by 73% to $185 million, and for Australia by 185% to $24 million. Other important customers for Ontario exports of motor vehicles and parts in 1975 included Iran, South Africa and Saudi Arabia.

Exports of office machines, which accounted for 4% of total end products exports, rose by 13% between 1974 and 1975 due to increased exports to the U.S., Japan, Italy, Australia, and the U.K. Similarly, exports of hay and harvesting machinery which made up 3% of end product exports, increased by 8% as sales to the U.S., Mexico, Bulgaria, Australia and the U.K. improved.

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF END PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE



Exports of aircraft and parts, accounting for 2% of end products exports, fell by 34% to $164 million in 1975, reflecting a 43% decline in sales to the U.S., accompanied by a drop in exports to the U.K., Chile and West Germany. Similarly, a decrease of 7% to $242 million occurred in Ontario exports of communication and related equipment as a result of a decline in exports to the U.S., our major market, and to the U.K. Such exports accounted for 3% of end product exports in 1975.

The modest 7% increase in the exports of fully manufactured goods between 1974 and 1975 was due to sluggish demand in the U.S. The American share of total exports in this section was 84% (or $6,777 million) last year compared to 87% (or $6,605 million) the year before.

In 1975 South America replaced Western Europe as the second largest market for Ontario exports of fully manufactured goods, accounting for 4% of the total compared to 3% in 1974. Within the South American region, Venezuela remained Ontario's biggest market, accounting for $207 million worth of sales in 1975. The 66% increase in sales to Venezuela over the 1974 level was mainly due to the improvement in exports of motor vehicles and parts.

g. Special Transactions

This section, which includes export packing, contractor's tools and equipment for contractor work outside Canada and shipments of goods amounting to less than $100 each, represented a very small fraction (0.2%) of Ontario total exports in 1975.

The principal markets were the United States ($24 million); South Africa ($0.4 million); Japan ($0.2 million); Trinidad-Tobago ($0.2 million); and the Dominican Republic ($0.2 million).

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

$'000

Country	1974	1975	% Change
Western Europe			
E.E.C.	1,120,506	1,076,430	– 3.9
United Kingdom	696,155	668,418	– 4.0
Ireland	8,762	6,573	– 25.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	67,385	80,382	+ 19.3
Denmark	7,585	7,307	– 3.7
France	64,884	62,775	– 3.3
Germany, Federal Republic	146,540	125,157	– 14.6
Italy	58,413	63,697	+ 9.0
Netherlands	70,782	62,121	– 12.2
Gibraltar	6	27	+ 350.0
Malta-Gozo	2,018	50	– 97.5
Austria	4,770	5,187	+ 8.7
Finland	7,138	7,503	+ 5.1
Greece	3,337	4,171	+ 25.0
Iceland	795	416	– 47.7
Norway	205,143	110,075	– 46.3
Portugal	8,864	7,041	– 20.6
Spain	23,392	24,073	+ 2.9
Sweden	32,418	41,692	+ 28.6
Switzerland	27,015	21,421	– 20.7
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	1,435,402	1,298,086	– 9.6
Eastern Europe			
Albania	2,952	–	–
Bulgaria	540	1,868	+ 245.9
Czechoslovakia	13,781	5,269	– 61.8
Germany, Democratic Republic	2,115	286	– 86.5
Hungary	3,132	2,097	– 33.1
Poland	11,350	10,737	– 5.4
Romania	581	1,632	+ 180.9
Russia	13,173	45,579	+ 246.0
Yugoslavia	6,315	11,806	+ 86.9
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	53,939	79,274	+ 47.0
Middle East			
Bahrain	286	778	+ 172.0
Cyprus	176	244	+ 38.6
Qatar	380	943	+ 150.1
Trucial States	3,213	2,211	– 31.2
Ethiopia	116	201	+ 74.1
Iran	13,890	65,248	+ 369.8
Iraq	1,816	2,363	+ 30.1
Israel	10,097	14,147	+ 40.1
Jordan	1,618	2,333	+ 44.2
Kuwait	1,620	11,956	+ 638.0
Lebanon	8,976	20,899	+ 132.8
Libya	4,141	6,986	+ 68.7
Saudi Arabia	7,476	19,625	+ 162.5
Somalia	271	92	– 66.1
Sudan	245	1,818	+ 642.0
Syria	456	2,663	+ 484.2
Turkey	7,505	8,017	+ 6.8
United Arab Republic	3,527	454	– 87.1
Yemen	423	1,257	+ 197.2
TOTAL MIDDLE EAST	66,232	162,234	+ 144.9

Country	1974	1975	% Change
Other Africa			
Gambia	–	1	–
Ghana	4,668	7,774	+ 66.5
Kenya	3,791	3,592	– 5.2
Malawi	59	1,066	+ 1,706.8
Mauritius-Reunion	548	1,238	+ 126.1
Nigeria	6,999	15,498	+ 121.4
South Africa	55,348	87,982	+ 59.0
Rhodesia	2	2	–
Sierra Leone	131	48	– 63.4
Tanzania	2,881	2,486	– 13.7
Uganda	160	151	– 5.6
Zambia	3,650	4,998	+ 36.9
Commonwealth Africa, n.e.s.	650	26	– 96.0
Algeria	17,528	2,725	– 84.5
Angola	1,071	409	– 61.8
Cameroon	1,508	2,745	+ 82.0
Zaire	4,531	7,203	+ 59.0
Benin	127	60	– 52.8
Francophone Africa, n.e.s.	1,852	2,708	+ 46.2
Gabon	1,140	302	– 73.5
Guinea	63	85	+ 34.9
Ivory Coast	1,534	1,510	– 1.6
Niger	1,134	517	– 54.4
Malagasy	88	166	+ 88.6
Mauritania	131	266	+ 103.1
Morocco	1,225	2,178	+ 77.8
Mozambique	447	559	+ 25.1
Portuguese Africa	23	60	+ 160.9
Senegal	541	1,853	+ 242.5
Spanish Africa	262	264	–
Togo	747	254	– 66.0
Tunisia	3,540	2,654	– 25.0
TOTAL OTHER AFRICA	116,377	151,380	+ 30.1
Other Asia			
Ceylon	443	1,898	+ 328.4
Hong Kong	11,516	13,740	+ 19.3
India	16,347	23,674	+ 44.8
Malaysia	12,701	6,769	– 46.7
Pakistan	6,499	8,657	+ 33.2
Singapore	7,517	5,834	– 22.4
Afganistan	1,197	212	– 82.3
Burma	168	257	+ 53.0
Bangladesh	2,199	10,393	+ 372.6
Cambodia-Laos	142	–	–
Peoples' Republic of China	87,495	6,300	– 92.8
Indonesia	8,583	36,930	+ 330.3
Japan	120,214	122,870	+ 2.2
Korea-North	63	1	–
Korea-South	14,789	29,058	+ 96.5
Philippines	18,586	15,845	– 14.7
Port. Asia	–	–	–
Taiwan	9,212	13,923	+ 51.1
Thailand	8,695	8,690	–
Viet-Nam	716	135	– 81.1
TOTAL OTHER ASIA	327,082	305,186	– 6.7
Oceania			
Australia	111,382	102,171	– 8.3
Fiji	267	479	+ 79.4
New Zealand	26,809	23,249	– 13.3
Br. Oceania	62	71	+ 14.5
Fr. Oceania	917	367	– 60.0
U.S. Oceania	469	506	+ 7.9
TOTAL OCEANIA	139,906	126,843	– 9.3

Country	1974	1975	% Change
South America			
Guyana	5,677	6,396	+ 12.7
Falkland Is.	16	6	— 62.5
Argentina	26,031	20,852	— 19.9
Bolivia	919	1,676	+ 82.4
Brazil	62,344	54,542	— 12.5
Chile	9,837	11,123	+ 13.1
Colombia	6,831	7,810	+ 14.3
Ecuador	4,332	9,937	+ 129.4
French Guiana	127	22	— 82.7
Paraguay	361	303	— 16.1
Peru	17,912	38,475	+ 114.8
Surinam	1,307	1,115	— 14.7
Uruguay	880	773	— 12.2
Venezuela	143,653	240,610	+ 67.5
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA	280,227	393,640	+ 40.5
Central America and Antilles			
Bahamas	7,624	6,935	— 9.0
Bermuda	6,651	5,045	— 24.1
Belize	1,265	1,699	+ 34.3
Barbados	6,406	4,316	— 32.6
Jamaica	19,283	23,809	+ 23.5
Leeward-Windward Is.	4,094	3,718	— 9.2
Trinidad-Tobago	10,301	14,732	+ 43.0
Costa Rica	3,273	3,551	+ 8.5
Cuba	10,331	24,319	+ 135.4
Dominican Republic	14,664	11,513	— 21.5
El Salvador	2,556	2,120	— 17.1
French West Indies	577	1,351	+ 134.1
Guatemala	3,008	5,496	+ 82.7
Haiti	2,326	1,761	— 24.3
Honduras	1,671	1,845	+ 10.4
Mexico	69,279	86,126	+ 24.3
Netherland-Antilles	1,626	1,557	— 4.2
Nicaragua	1,187	1,159	— 2.4
Panama	7,829	6,908	— 11.8
Puerto Rico	17,138	21,296	+ 24.3
U.S. Virgin Is.	1,250	496	— 60.3
TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND ANTILLES	192,339	229,752	+ 19.5
North America			
Greenland	477	470	— 1.5
St. Pierre-Miq.	781	591	— 24.3
United States	9,774,459	9,724,878	— 0.5
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	9,775,717	9,725,939	— 0.5
TOTAL ONTARIO EXPORTS	12,387,221	12,472,332	+ 0.7

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

TABLE II

ONTARIO EXPORTS 1971-1975 SHOWN IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLAR TERMS

Commodity Section	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Live Animals					
Current Dollars	37,060	38,161	47,869	35,121	23,879
Constant 1971 Dollars	37,060	30,651	29,224	22,103	18,228
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco					
Current Dollars	378,227	427,833	551,187	630,932	645,939
Constant 1971 Dollars	378,227	404,762	374,702	284,204	288,108
Crude Materials, inedible					
Current Dollars	758,859	770,606	968,752	1,070,777	954,149
Constant 1971 Dollars	758,859	756,237	796,671	510,137	390,085
Fabricated Materials, inedible					
Current Dollars	1,608,570	1,770,148	2,271,572	3,059,331	2,754,909
Constant 1971 Dollars	1,608,570	1,692,302	1,861,944	1,910,888	1,504,593
End Products, inedible					
Current Dollars	5,295,706	6,031,369	7,066,963	7,564,647	8,064,916
Constant 1971 Dollars	5,295,706	5,907,315	6,769,122	6,606,679	6,446,775
Special transactions—trade					
Current Dollars	15,897	21,742	23,341	26,413	28,539
Current Dollars	15,897	21,742	23,341	26,413	28,539
Total in Current Dollar Value	8,094,319	9,059,859	10,929,684	12,387,221	12,472,331
Total in Constant 1971 Value	8,094,319	8,813,009	9,855,004	9,360,424	8,676,328

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE III

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS 1971-75

Destination	1971 $ Million	1971 % of Total	1972 $ Million	1972 % of Total	1973 $ Million	1973 % of Total	1974 $ Million	1974 % of Total	1975 $ Million	1975 % of Total	% of Change 1971-75
Western Europe	963.6	11.9	945.6	10.4	1,209.0	11.1	1,435.4	11.6	1,298.1	10.4	+ 34.7
Eastern Europe	13.3	0.2	24.6	0.3	44.6	0.4	53.9	0.4	79.3	0.6	+496.2
Middle East	25.3	0.3	34.0	0.4	38.0	0.4	66.2	0.5	162.2	1.3	+541.1
Other Africa	60.0	0.7	56.5	0.6	69.4	0.6	116.4	0.9	151.4	1.2	+152.3
Other Asia	138.8	1.7	158.9	1.8	286.9	2.6	327.1	2.6	305.2	2.4	+119.9
Oceania	95.4	1.2	72.4	0.8	96.6	0.9	139.9	1.2	126.3	1.0	+ 32.4
South America	183.3	2.3	213.2	2.4	139.6	1.3	280.2	2.3	393.6	3.2	+114.7
Central America-Antilles	135.4	1.7	139.0	1.5	167.4	1.5	192.4	1.6	229.8	1.8	+ 69.7
North America	6,479.2	80.0	7,415.7	81.8	8,878.1	81.2	9,775.7	78.9	9,725.9	78.0	+ 50.1
TOTAL	8,094.3	100.0	9,059.8	100.0	10,929.6	100.0	12,387.2	100.0	12,472.3	100.0	+ 54.1

Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE IV
ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTION AND MAJOR TRADING AREA 1975
($'000)

Trading Area	Live Animals	Food Feed Beverages Tobacco	Crude Materials Inedible	Fabricated Products Inedible	End Products Inedible	Spec. Trans.	Total
Western Europe	2,808	141,183	541,167	312,856	298,945	1,128	1,298,086
Eastern Europe	759	27,879	8,004	12,943	29,669	20	79,274
Middle East	425	20,062	2,005	11,275	128,338	129	162,234
Other Africa	242	7,814	289	24,214	117,907	912	151,380
Other Asia	1,737	25,611	59,375	54,285	163,738	440	305,186
Oceania	5	1,600	5,193	24,161	95,710	174	126,843
South America	1,351	11,918	1,104	67,215	311,353	699	393,640
Central America & Antilles	1,575	32,597	2,539	49,636	142,060	1,345	229,752
North America	14,977	377,273	334,475	2,198,324	6,777,198	23,692	9,725,939
TOTAL	23,879	645,939	954,148	2,754,909	8,064,916	28,539	12,472,332

Figures may not add due to rounding
Source: Statistics Canada

TABLE V
COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS 1971-1975
$Million

Section	1971 Value	1971 %	1972 Value	1972 %	1973 Value	1973 %	1974 Value	1974 %	1975 Value	1975 %	% of Change Between 1974-75
Live Animals	37	.5	38	.4	48	.4	35	.4	24	.2	−31.4
Food, feed, beverages & tobacco	387	4.6	427	4.7	551	5.0	631	5.0	646	5.2	+ 2.4
Crude Materials, inedible	759	9.4	771	8.5	969	8.9	1,071	8.7	954	7.6	−10.9
Fabricated Materials, inedible	1,608	19.9	1,770	19.5	2,271	20.8	3,059	24.7	2,755	22.1	− 9.9
End Products, inedible	5,296	65.4	6,031	66.6	7,067	64.7	7,565	61.0	8,065	64.7	+ 6.6
Special Transactions—trade	16	.2	22	.3	23	.2	26	.2	28	.2	+ 7.7
TOTAL	8,094	100.0	9,050	100.0	10,929	100.0	12,387	100.0	12,472	100.0	+ 0.7

Source: Statistics Canada

APPENDIX

DIVISION OF TRADE SERVICES

Introduction

Recognizing that exports represent one of the main pillars of the Ontario economy and offer a challenge to enterprising firms engaged in the production of commodities and services for which markets can be found in Canada as well as in other countries, the Division of Trade of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism was established to assist Ontario manufacturers in identifying and exploiting domestic as well as foreign marketing opportunities.

Marketing Assistance and Information Services

The Ministry, through its Trade Division, offers the following programs and services to Ontario companies:

Trade Missions. Ontario manufacturers are invited to participate in organized Trade Missions to various major markets abroad. Advance arrangements are made for productive meetings with prospective agents, distributors and end-users.

Manufacturing Abroad. Certain Missions are specifically oriented towards assisting Ontario companies in the expansion of their interests abroad, where export from Ontario is not feasible, through the establishment of licensing arrangements, joint ventures and branch plants.

Incoming Buyers, Agents and Distributors Program. Arrangements are made by the Division of Trade for carefully selected buyers, agents and distributors from major world markets to visit the Province, to meet face-to-face with Ontario companies and to negotiate sales agreements. Complete itineraries are planned in advance to ensure effective contacts between Ontario businessmen and their foreign visitors. Also distributors and sales agents in Canada will be introduced to Ontario manufacturers who wish to expand their sales coverage.

International Exhibitions Program. Comprehensive assistance is provided to Ontario manufacturers to encourage them to display their products at appropriate international exhibitions. This assistance covers the shipping of products to the exhibition site, sales promotion in the appropriate media and the rental of display space.

Consortia. Ontario manufacturers are encouraged to take part in consortia where these will promote the successful marketing of a range of complementary products, or where they make it possible for a group to bid on a major capital project.

Forums and Conferences. Export seminars are held to assist Ontario manufacturers in matters of export techniques and growth opportunities. Subjects include: foreign markets; export procedures and documentation; financial assistance programs; manufacturing abroad — plant establishment, joint ventures, licensing; consortia sales organizations.

Market, Project and Product Intelligence. The activities of the Division include the provision of economic analysis, market assessments and statistical information pertaining to various commodities and for most countries in the world.

Further information can be obtained by contacting:

Ministry of Industry and Tourism,
Division of Trade,
Hearst Block,
900 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2E6
Telephone No. (416) 965-5701
Telex No. 06-219786

Or the following Ministry Field Offices:

FIELD OFFICES – ONTARIO
Central East Ontario:

Fairview Office
Suite 480
5 Fairview Mall Drive
WILLOWDALE, Ontario M2J 2Z1
Telephone: (416) 491-7680

Orillia
2nd Floor, Sterling Trust Bldg.
73 Mississauga Street East
P.O. Box 488
ORILLIA, Ontario
L3V 6K2
Telephone: (705) 325-1363

Huntsville
Box 1410
15 Main Street East
HUNTSVILLE, Ontario
P0A 1K0
Telephone: (705) 789-4448

Peterborough
139 George Street North
PETERBOROUGH, Ontario
K9J 3G6
Telephone: (705) 742-3459

Barrie
Box 350
Highway #400
BARRIE, Ontario
L4M 4T5
Telephone: (705) 726-0932

FIELD OFFICES – ONTARIO
Northeastern Ontario:

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767 Barrydowne Road
SUDBURY, Ontario
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Telephone: (705) 560-1330

North Bay
Northgate Shopping Centre
1500 Fisher Street
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120 Huron Street
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220 Laurier Avenue West
OTTAWA, Ontario
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146 John Street North
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143 Parkedale Avenue
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797 Princess Street
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1131 Second Avenue East
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Suite 303
875 Ouellette Avenue
WINDSOR, Ontario
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Telephone: (519) 252-3475

FIELD OFFICES – ONTARIO
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Thunder Bay
Ontario Government Building
435 James St. South
P.O. Box 5000
THUNDER BAY, "F", Ontario
P7C 5G6
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808 Robertson Street
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283 Church Street
P.O. Box 815
FORT FRANCES, Ontario
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